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Tuesday, May 23, 1905.

We hear from Portland that one of the sights at the Lewis and Clark fair will be the Utah building.

As a rule, however, the Salt Lake club can satisfy the public with nineinning games, provided it wins them.

Marriage is a serious matter, especially to those who have been invited to many June weddings, and are out hunting presents. Will not the Logan newspapers con-

demn the University students who on Saturday defeated the boys from the Agricultural college? University students did not attend

the gymnasium concert, as they could not allow pleasure to interfere with their dancing studies. Two Salt Lakers do not agree with

President Roosevelt that the Sabbath is not a good day for hunting bears, as they killed three last Sunday.

Our ball players should remember that it may cause ill-feeling if they treat the Boise club any better than they did the Spokane visitors.

In giving praise for the success of

the last series of ball games, Prof. Hyatt and his efficient corps of weather makers should not be overlooked. Drivers are losing their conscientious

desire to obey the rule to drive on the right side of the street, as the police are not now so closely watching them. Those who knew that the Salt Lake

club would not play good ball, and were not afraid to say so, can see that the very best judges may be mistaken

Senato: Smoot may at an early day find a party who will take all the sulphur he can furnish, as, according to Brother Penrose, the devil is coming

But will not the law of hospitality require Apostle Smoot to seek to please Los Angeles visitors next month by taking them around to see some distinguished whiskers?

In the opinion of good judges, Sunday's ball game was about the best ever played in Salt Lake, except of course games in which there was some

As a good excuse for not going to the Grand Army encampment to address the veterans, Senator Smoot could say that he learned at Los Angeles that public speaking was not his

Many new styles for hairdressing are announced for ladies, but probably they are no better than the old ones, for keeping long hairs from falling out and clinging to men's coats.

Those who suggest that the hunter who shot two cubs should not have thought it necessary to do so, should remember that there are times when small bears look like very big beasts.

Salt Lake intends to especially exert

people who come up on next month's excursion, but those who come earlier will also be afforded every facility for acquiring real estate.

THE FRANCHISE GOES OVER.

An analysis given by City Attorney Dey on the franchise draft submitted by the Council to him, carried consideration of the matter over for one week. It also exposed the weakness of the company's case.

The City Attorney has construed narrowly the request of the City Council for his consideration of this ordinance. He has not in fact given any opinion at all; he has "not considered any legal question involving either legal sufficlency or effect of any of the provimodifications, or changes." lons. Clearly, such opinion would be of the alghest advantage to the city, and the Council should lose no time in submitting the whole matter to the City Attorney again, making specific request for that legal consideration which its former request is held by him to have omitted

But the City Attorney submits a beautiful analysis of the franchise, comparing it with existing rights under the former franchises. This is done with the cold precision of utter disinterestedness, so that no one can say this official has in the least degree overstepped the proprieties.

And yet what a showing that cold analysis gives! It utterly routs the contention that the extension asked for is but eight years. The franchise as drawn for the company is confusing, uncertain, ambiguous. It bars out trackage privileges as they now exist, limiting them to interurban companies It forbids the city to have a lighting plant with the power from Big Cottonwood. It gives an extension of the franchise of the Utah Power Company, without the Utah Light and Railway Company being amenable to its provisions, though enjoying the privileges. It does many other evil things, as recited by the City Attorney. On the other hand, certain small privileges are conceded, and the land and bogus water right at the mouth of Big Cottonwood are transferred, with

n string to the transfer, to the city. It is a most disadvantageous, paralyzing franchise for the city. The analysis shows it in an extremely bad light, and we believe that the City Attorney's legal opinion upon it would show it up in even worse light. We trust that this will be called for by Council, for the public will be auxious to read it.

THE VISITING CONGRESSMEN.

The Congressional party which is to visit the West and investigate the irrigation question is expected here about the 19th of June. It will be a pleasure to our practical irrigators to meet and confer with these men of National repute, and put them in the way of fully achieving their purpose. The field of investigation is wide, there is an immensity of mountain and plain to see, and the sites which afford a place for a reservoir and for extensive reclamation will be of especial and peculiar interest to this party, The visitors cannot be expected to go into the remote regions, but there are some things of interest to them that can be seen right here. Irrigation in expert methods and on every sort of crop will be in actual operation about that time, and the irrigation systems of this valley are about as interesting as any the visitors will see, showing, as they do, the work in its primitive form. When they get to California they will see it in more advanced form.

They will no doubt want to see, also, some of the irrigation works that are being put in by the Government, and by private capital. Nowhere will they see this dual form to better advantage than at Minidoka and Twin Falls, in southern Idaho; and it will certainly pay the party to go there.

We trust that this Congressional party may not only get the information its members seek in this trip, but that an agreeable and pleasant time may be had by all, and that they may return to their Eastern homes with minds in thorough content.

SOME NEEDS OF THE CITY.

It is true, as stated by a city official who was quoted in The Tribune yesterday, that there are some urgent needs in this municipality, and that no time ought now to be lost in supplying them

The first of these needs, as stated by the official, is that of a skilled physician | itual gifts, for no one ever heard that and surgeon who would be constantly at headquarters to attend calls as made, at once. This is certainly a need, and as the official referred also to the conflict between city and county as to which should pay for care and attendance in various cases as they come up, we wish again to deplore this conflict, and to express our regret that at the had sufficient interest in the matter to provide for the prompt care of those in need of care, and a method of adjusting accounts afterwards. In the meantime, we think that the best that can be done s to let the city do whatever comes first to hand, and if it is a county case, col-

lect by law if necessary. In this same connection we wish to urge once more the need of an emergency hospital in the central part of the city, where accidents are most frequent. For lack of this and the time it ought to save in getting at urgent cases, lives may be sacrificed, when they might be saved. This is a matter that has been called to public attention from time to time, and the need of it is universally recognized. Why not take steps to pro-

now, with all the appliances needed in emergency cases?

Another need strongly urged by the officials is that of a house of detention, where witnesses and petty transgressors of tender years may be kept without the present necessary contact with and contamination from the hardened criminals. Surely it is a shameful state of affairs when in a great city like this there is no way of detaining the Innocent or those who may be charged with minor offenses, without bringing them in contact with seasoned rufflans and toughs.

It is always a struggle in a growing city to keep up with the advancing needs of the complicated life of a city. And the city which best does this, best meets the requirements of a municipality, and is renowned accordingly. We would see this city take its place among the foremost cities of America in all needed works of humanity and charitableness. Therefore in all kindliness and earnestness, we commend the views herein mentioned to the attention of the city officials, as something which if they will bring to pass, the whole city will approve, and the afflicted will pour out their blessings.

INTERCOURSE BETWEEN TWO CITIES.

The putting on of through mail service between this city and Los Angeles marks the final step (until the increase of train service promised by President Clark) in the good work of perfecting communication between the two cities, that is certain to result so much to the advantage of both. This service was put on last night. When the increased trains are put on and the time reduced to twenty-four hours, as promised, then indeed will the cities be neighbors, and prepared to join in the excellent work of developing the country in between the two, and in the mutual uplift of both cities.

That this mutual help is taking im mediate effect is seen in the purchases of realty here that have been going on for some time by Los Angeles men. Another good buy was reported yesterday by Mr. R. A. Rowan of Los Angeles, of a piece of property on State street (which was the scene of a former important purchase by a Los Angeles man, and seems to be a favorite with our southern California friends), between Second and Third South, for about eight hundred dollars a front

We rejoice in the opening of this avenue of appreciation for the city. Realty is much cheaper here than in Los Angeles, and we do not wonder that the men from there are taken with the bargains offered; and the best of it is that the investment in each case is both sound and safe; the profit in it is perfectly sure.

AFFLICTERS OF THE PEOPLE.

Seest thou the man who keeps his large commercial and domestic pot boiling with the money he has wrested from the poor and the suffering Markest thous how he clothes himself and his many wives and children magnificently, and how they eat the fat of the land, while those who are robbed of their little pittance to create this royal style of life for the King of Zion go in rags and can scarce eat at

Who is this man? One who for his earning, his plety, his holy life, his lofty spiritual gifts, his heroic selfdenial, his obedience to God's commands, and his patriotic lawabidingness, has won the hearts of his people, and has silenced the mouth of criticism even of those not of his faith by his exemplary life and his faithful leadership of his flock?

Not at all. In every respect he has failed. In every particular he is wanting.

How, then, is it that he can maintain himself as the head of this church? Because he found the people disciplined to stand every sort of fraud and usurpation in the name of the Lord, and to sustain any one in the office of prophet. seer, and revelator whether in fact he has shown any sign of such gifts or not. He may be a perfect stick if only he gets his foot on the ladder; that done, all he has to do is to gradually work to the top, as those above him die, and he will step on the high rung in his turn.

And that is precisely what Joseph F. Smith has done. He is not renowned for learning, for he has it not. He is not renowned for plety, for he is profane, his mind runs to temporal gains and advancement, with little or no care for religion. He is not famed for spirhe possessed any. He has no fame for self-denial, for his talent does not lie in that direction, but on the contrary, in self-indulgence and personal case; he is a voluptuary rather than an ascetic. He does not revere, respect, or obey God's law, testifying on oath that he rejects it in his life, and intends to defy it. He is not renowned for palate session of the Legislature no one triotic lawabidingness, but on the contrary, has earned by his own sworr secure the passage of a law which statement the ill fame of a dewould make the dividing line clear, and prayed, persistent and continuous lawbreaker. He does not lead an exemplary life, admitting in his evidence before the highest in the land that he is a numerously illegitimate father, and that his example in this respect is frightful. He professes his readiness to stand trial for these many offenses. well knowing at the same time that he has justice throttled, and that no proceedings in court against him could be effective. His position in this is precisely the same as that of the stock gambler who goes out on the street buying stock in a company whose whole issue he has locked up in his

own safe. This man and his immediate coterie of twenty-six, who call themselves the itself in entertaining the Los Angeles | vide this necessary and helpful plant | Mormon church to the exclusion of

every other member or authority in it, are the afflicters of the public, the ravagers of the people. Their organ cries out upon the "hireling ministers" of other sects, at the same time backing up the numerous extortions in tithes and other grafts with which this twenty-six harry the people. The point seems to be that the ministers of other churches are dependent upon their people for free-will offerings, whereas they ought to be tithe exacters and wring the tenth of all earnings from the poor and the downtrodden.

And all the time that these hierarchs are afflicting the people with their implety, their spiritual barrenness, their crushing exactions, they are laying new plans for enriching themselves in coin. and using the money wrung from the helpless poor, to invest in commercial and industrial enterprises that promise them large personal gains. Is it not time that the afflicted people opened their eyes to the truth, and for them to resolve that when their money goes into business and trade they themselves shall have their due share of the profits?

And further, that church and business shall be separated, the church money going to church work, and whenever a man, priest or layman, goes into business, he shall go into it on his own account, and with his own money?

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

The Chinese Minister to this country has begun a systematic effort to have the restriction laws against his countrymen coming into the United States, modified. He attempted to have Congress liberalize them by enactment. out this failed. Then he tried to have them eased up by Department construction, but this also falled. He is now engaged in an effort to get up a satisfactory case to take to the Federal courts, with a view to having the Supreme Court pass upon these laws, in an attack upon their alleged constitutionallty.

In view of this agitation, and the threat that accompanies it, of trade boycott if no relief is to be had, it is of interest to inquire what that trade amounts to. A recent official sheet gives a general understanding of it. According to the annual publication of the Chinese customs authorities, just received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the foreign trade of China during the calendar year 1903, aggregated 583,-000,000 kaikwan taels, as against 541,-000,000 for the calendar year 1903. The value of the halkwan tael, as computed by the Director of the Mint on January 1st of each year, was 70.3 cents in 1900; 77.1 cents in 1901; 68 cents in 1902; 59.4 cents in 1903, and 68.8 cents in 1904. So that, if the value computed by the Director of the Mint is general commercial value, the apparent increase in was not at all an increase in value, the difference in exchange covering almost precisely the nominal

China's commerce with the United States during 1904 was the largest on record, 56,250,000 haikwan taels, as compared with 55,000,000 taels in 1902, the previous high record of Chinese trade with this country. In this case the gain was partly real, the difference in exchange not being enough to account for all of the increase. The United States supplied of shirtings, sheetings, and other right fabrics of cotton, 2,703 548 pieces the past year, a considerable decrease compared with the year before, partly because of the high prices of cotton and the consequent shutting down of the mills, and partly because of the closing of the Manchurian market. The imports of flour increased from 766,324 to 937,946 piculs, the picul being 133 1-3 pounds.

Kerosene oll is the chief gainer in China's imports, the total import having risen from \$4,998.335 gallons in 1903 to the enormous figure of 156,891,225 gallons in 1904. To the total import of the two years, 1903 and 1904, American oil contributed 37 and 43 per cent. Russian 16 and 21 per cent, and Sumatra 47 and 35 per cent, respectively. Borneo oil, under that name, is much reduced, and California oil has made its first appear-

And here is the general statement of the Chinese Import trade, and the part this country has in it, expressed in halkwan taels:

Total net Imports from imports into the United China. States. 211,070,422 16,724,493 268,302,918 23,529,606 315,363,306 30,138,713 344,060,008

That shows that the people of this country are rather more than holding their own in the proportionate increase; but if the Chinamen want to make this exclusion business a matter of commercial reciprocity (which the American people at present decidedly do not), they will have to do a good deal better than that.

Gov. Cutler probably feels that he is entitled to the recreation that attendance at the opening of the Portland fair would afford, as he has now been at work several days.

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BENJ. PUTNAM, Magr.

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